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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Reserve

THE RURAL COMMUNITY AND THE WAR  
A Study of Ryder, North Dakota

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Summary

How has the upheaval of World War II been felt in a small inland community of the Northern Great Plains? How has its modest destiny been involved in these momentous events? Externally the community shows little of the effects of war. Although the tempo of life has increased perceptibly, for the most part the people continue in the even tenor of their way. Most of them do economize time, plan their work carefully and work longer hours; they have less leisure and get less recreation. There have been no food shortages, but restrictions on machinery, supplies, and transportation have brought problems; and seasonal farm-labor shortages have been felt by many.

Ryder is limited in its services and most families have depended upon Minot for some shopping goods for many years. This service pattern does not show much change since the war began. The village has lost a few services - a doctor, a hardware store, a tailor, a weekly newspaper - and there are no longer regular shows. Organizations have not changed much. Farm and ranch families have had several favorable years - 1939-44; incomes have been good, some tenants have become owners, and many owners have added good tracts to their land. To pay in full for a good farm with the proceeds from a single year's crop is not unknown. Twenty-one operators have moved off farms in the community since 1940; twelve have started farming. The difference between the number coming in and the number going out of agriculture represents the establishment of larger farms. Fourteen out of 34 sample farmers increased their combined acreage by more than 5,000 acres.

Through favorable crop years the farmers contributed substantially to the war. The community participated in many other ways. From 70 to 80 of the young people were in the armed forces at the time of the survey (May 1944); several had been reported as war casualties. Others married to members of the military services, represent families in the community.

Lincoln, Nebraska  
March, 1945

OCT 10 1947



Intensive use of manpower has helped the war effort. This has meant constant planning, improvising, and neighborhood cooperation. Family members have added many thousand hours of labor to that of regular farm workers. Automobiles, all-important in this sparsely populated area, have been used less. Other transportation is usually lacking, but this deprivation has been generally accepted as necessary. Most families feel close to the war because a member of the family, or a relative, or a neighbor's son, is in the service. War drives and educational programs of many kinds have been successfully carried out and scores of people have served on committees and as leaders.

War programs have been integrated with those of other communities, through county, State, and National groups. Local established organizations have supported the programs; and radio, newspaper, and display publicity have focused attention on them. Many have been sponsored and coordinated through the Extension Service.

This rural community shows a notable stability in its basic behavior patterns in depression and in war as in good times and in peace. Traditionally, rural people readily make adjustments and improvise to meet changing situations. It is important to recognize this when interpreting the impacts of the war on family organization and participation.

The labor force on the farms has been reduced substantially. Young men who went to war were not generally from the smaller farms, but apparently only a few farmers were obliged to reduce their operations. In most cases other members of the family and longer days saw the work through. Families had higher incomes, chiefly because of good crops and better prices. These families still produce most of the meat, milk, eggs, and vegetables used on their tables.

Wartime changes in the part taken in programs of formal organizations such as churches, the Farmer's Union, and other groups and in informal activities - clubs, parties, moving picture shows, dances - are negligible. Family visiting, traditional in the community, was slightly less in 1943 than in 1940. Long trips to see friends or relatives at a distance, formerly common, have been discontinued.

Primary contacts, most characteristic of neighborhood groups, are frequently community-wide. Service contacts are chiefly with Ryder or with Ryder and Minot. Too small to support strong commercial recreation, the community has been active in organized and informal social affairs. Most group programs make provision for sociability and recreation, and this has not changed significantly during the war.

The traditional family farm and home work customs are mostly unchanged, except that the young people and children now help more and the housewives are more likely to do outside work. Working days are longer and the usual seasonal intervals of relative leisure are materially reduced. These peaceful farms seem well worth fighting for and neighborhood life gives significance to all human cooperation and to the concept of an honest and friendly world, for which their sons and their neighbor's sons are now fighting.

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Introductory

The Northern Great Plains is a region of farms and ranches, with relatively few important urban or industrial centers. There are no large cities. North Dakota is its most exclusively agricultural State and the little town is the characteristic rural service center of North Dakota. Modern transportation and highways have brought about important changes in the service pattern in the State, but the small rural trading center continues to serve many of the social and economic needs of the rural population. Farm and ranch families, finding it convenient to have services nearby, have supported most of the small business in these communities.

In many instances a conscious effort has been made to adapt the services of the village to a changing rural-urban relationship. Almost entirely dependent upon agriculture, these small towns share the lot of the farming community. In periods of low farm incomes most of the people, businesses, and institutions, feel the effects almost as quickly and keenly as the farmers and ranchers. Because of the variable rainfall the income of the village-centered community fluctuates sharply.

North Dakota has 224 incorporated rural villages of less than 500 population each. There are 399 unincorporated places, most of which provide some services to rural people. The total population of incorporated and unincorporated places in North Dakota, with less than 500 population in 1940, was 85,387. Villages with population ranging from 500 to 1,000 numbered 62, and the total population of these places was 43,162. Thus the small rural village in North Dakota accounts for a total of 128,549 in the State's population of 641,935. Only 12 cities in the State have more than 2,500; in 1940, they ranged in population from 3,747 to 32,580, with an average of 11,128 people. Relatively few farm families depend upon these cities for groceries, marketing, or social life. Total population of cities over 2,500 was 133,535 or about the same as the total of all villages under 1,000. When the farm and ranch families in the agricultural communities that are served by villages under 1,000 are added, it is evident that these places are the predominant primary service centers for rural people in the State.

As a typical rural village in North Dakota is observed from a distance, as a part of the landscape, the most conspicuous architectural features are a group of grain elevators, a church spire or two, and a "watertower". Brick, concrete, stucco, and wood structures make up the business community. Homes ranging from large, modern, and well-painted structures to rude, unpainted houses are distributed irregularly along the streets laid out in a rectangular pattern. There are a few trees for the streets and lawns and sometimes a well-kept park or "square". A brick combination high-school and grade-school building is usually located in the residential area and is surrounded by well-kept grounds, with a place to play ball and other games and with limited playground equipment. The village communities in North Dakota are relatively new, most of them ranging from 40 to 60 years of age, and they give evidence of the haphazard planning of frontier settlement.



Here the farm people of North Dakota buy their groceries and work clothes; their gas and oil, hardware, lumber, repairs. Here they bank their money, get hair-cuts, and permanents. Here they send their children to school and here most of them go to church. Here they dance or "go to a show". Here they "visit" on the street, or at the drugstore fountain or the local bar or discuss crops, weather, local, State or National politics and the progress of the war. Here they exchange news with their neighbors about those who have gone to war.

A study of the Ryder Community was made in 1944 to learn the problems facing a rural community in wartime, and the place of the small rural community in this area. Effort was made to learn in some detail how the community functions and something about the impacts of the war upon the life of its people.

This report presents a summary of data furnished by local people; and gained from records regarding cultural backgrounds and values, social sanctions, locality groupings, local organization. The appendix contains several tables to assist students who would analyze the data further.

### The Community; Its Setting and Values

The community setting - The area known as the Ryder Community has a population of about 1,400 people covering an area of 250 square miles. There are some 115 families in the village of Ryder (population 467 in 1940) and about 235 open-country families, in an area of slightly more than 7 townships.

Ryder lies about 70 miles south of the Canadian border and 100 miles east of Montana, on the vast expanse of the level-to-gently-rolling plains typical of the Great Northwest. The village is 40 miles southwest of Minot, an important shopping, wholesale, and farm marketing center (population 17,000), and is 4 miles from the Ward County line. The Ryder community, therefore, extends into McLean County, with nearly as many farm families in that county as in Ward (Fig 1.

Early history of the area includes the aboriginal civilization of the Hidatsa Indians; the era of explorers, missionaries, hunters, trappers, and furtraders; a brief period of ranching. Settlement of the locality occurred just after 1900 - the thin edge of the great westward migration reached the area just before the turn of the century, but only ten persons were enumerated in the 1900 Census. The population, which was about 1,400 in 1910, increased between 1910 and 1930 but has since lost this gain. History of the present village of Ryder began with the coming of the Soo Railroad, in 1906. Many of the settlers came from midwestern states. Scandinavians (predominantly Norwegian) were first in number, and the Germanic groups were second.

Most of the soil in the area is productive, when climatic conditions are favorable. Low and variable precipitation, extreme temperatures, and low relative humidity characterize the area. Mean annual precipitation is about 16 inches, ranging from 7 inches to 24 inches during the period 1899 to 1939.

80 square miles  
not included

COMMUNITIES IN WARD COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA AND  
EXTENSION OF RYDER COMMUNITY INTO MCLEAN COUNTY

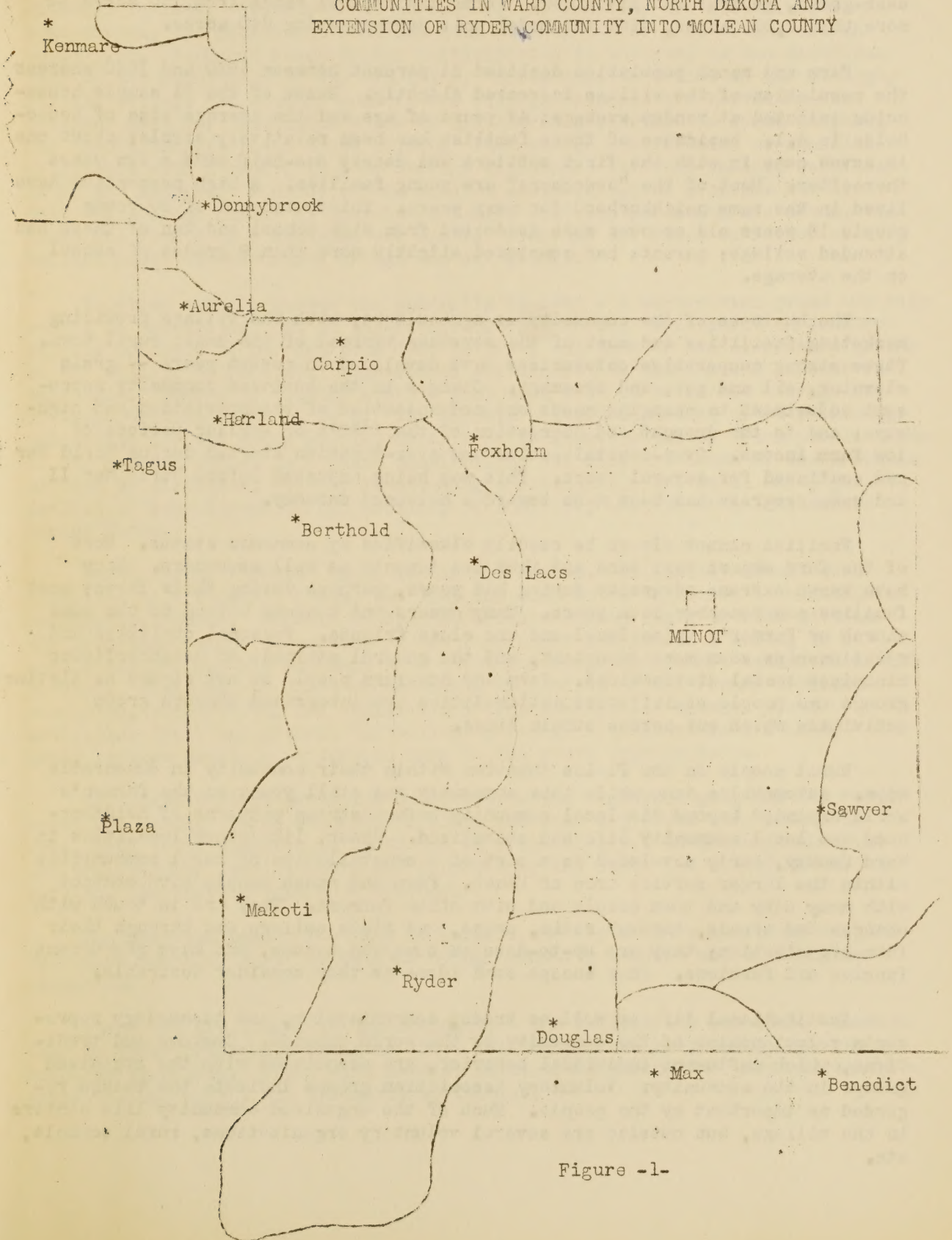


Figure -1-



Few trees or shrubs are found, except for the plantings on farmsteads and village streets. The farm enterprises are classified by local people as cash-grain, general and livestock. Farms and ranches range from 160 acres to more than 2,000 acres, with the model unit approximating 640 acres.

Farm and ranch population declined 31 percent between 1930 and 1940 whereas the population of the village increased slightly. Heads of the 51 sample households selected at random averaged 47 years of age and the average size of households is 4.1. Residence of these families has been relatively stable; about one in seven came in with the first settlers and nearly one-half came a few years thereafter. Most of the "newcomers" are young families. A high proportion have lived in the same neighborhood for many years. Thirty-two out of 40 young people 18 years old or over were graduated from high school and ten of these had attended college; parents had completed slightly more than 9 grades of school on the average.

The business of the community is agriculture, with the village providing marketing facilities and most of the services typical of the small rural town. Three strong cooperative enterprises have developed in recent years -- grain elevator, oil and gas, and creamery. Changes in the business community represent adjustment to changing needs and modernization of transportation and highways; and to the drought and depression of the 1930's or earlier periods of low farm income. Over-capitalization and over-taxation started during World War I and continued for several years. This was being adjusted before World War II and some progress has been made toward a balanced economy.

Families cannot always be readily classified by economic status. Most of the farm owners rent land and thus are tenants as well as owners. Many have known extreme adversity during bad years, perhaps losing their farms; most families can remember lean years. Many owners and tenants belong to the same church or Farmer's Union local and are close friends. Personal qualities and relationships seem more important, and the general attitude of neighborliness minimizes social distinctions. Farm and non-farm people do not figure as distinct groups and people of different nationalities are integrated through group activities which cut across ethnic lines.

Rural people in the Plains function within their community in democratic ways. Automobiles came while this community was still young so the farmer's world expanded beyond his local community before strong patterns of neighborhood and local community life had stabilized. Ryder, like other localities in Ward County, early developed as a part of a constellation of rural communities within the larger service area of Minot. Farm and ranch people have contact with many city and town people and with other farmers. They are in touch with changes and trends, through radio, press, and State college and through their farm organization; they are up-to-date on news and issues, and know of current fancies and fashions. They accept such ideas as they consider desirable.

Institutional life as well as trade, communication, and technology represents relationships of the community to the world outside. Customs and traditions, which influence individual behavior, are associated with the organized groups in the community. Voluntary association groups indicate the things regarded as important by the people. Much of the organized community life centers in the village, but outside are several voluntary organizations, rural schools, etc.



Ryder is a church community; it had 5 village churches and 2 country churches in 1944. Seventy-three percent of the families are affiliated with some church, and additional families take part in one or more of the church activities. Farm and ranch family participation is the same as the distribution in the population of the community. Three ministers live in the village, serving village and country points; two village churches are served by non-resident pastors. Estimated value of all church properties is about \$35,000, and annual budgets total about \$6,500. The average contribution of families affiliated with a church is \$25; average attendance ratio at worship services is 60 per hundred. A study of the various socio-religious programs reveals that the average number of individual family contacts per month was seven; the range was from 8 to 1 contacts per month. Programs are based on rather clearly defined needs and interests of age and sex groups.

Fourteen schools served the community in 1944 - a combination grade and high school in the village and 13 one-room country schools. Enrollment in country schools declined 59 percent from 1930 to 1944, and that of the elementary grades in the village 39 percent. High-school enrollment has increased 9 percent in that time. Number of country schools went down from 19 to 13 and average enrollment declined from 15 to 9. The schools provide important extra-curricular activities for the young people, which have citizenship value. Farm people think of the country school as a basic institution, but many are aware of the problems created by distances, sharply fluctuating enrollment in the small unit, general decline of school population, mobility of families, and recent trends toward larger farms.

Three strong Farmers' Union locals are active. Originally locals were organized on a township basis, but they now seem to be adjusting to a rural-neighborhood basis. Members frequently cross township lines to take part in the programs. About 85 percent of the farm and ranch families belong to a local; regular monthly meetings have a total average attendance estimated at 123 persons. Programs are built around basic objectives of the Farmer's Union - education, cooperation, and legislation. The locals also sponsor youth activities for 2 age groups, and well-prepared graded materials are used. Adult leaders devote considerable time to the youth organizations.

The State College Extension Service promotes organized programs for rural women and youth. Three Homemaker's Clubs and four 4-H Clubs were active in 1944, with total memberships of 62 and 42 respectively. Educational material and training for local leaders are provided by the State and county Extension Service, and these groups meet monthly.

The American Legion Post has 36 members and the Women's Auxiliary has 35. They meet monthly, their objectives being community service and citizenship education.

There are two lodges in the community - Odd Fellows and Reboccas. Membership in these orders approximates 100. The Odd Fellows meet weekly and the Reboccas bi-weekly. There were several initiations during the year and the programs include social and fraternal activities.



Other organizations include the Home Economics Club with 22 members, the Community. (commercial) Club with 20 members, and the Volunteer Fire Department. Most organizations provide social and recreational activities, and they are carriers of tradition and channels of contact with the larger world.

Community Values - Beneath the outward forms of community life are the value systems of the people that give meaning to their lives. Individuals and groups unconsciously reveal the things that they regard as important, in daily life. Objective observation of behavior and factual data about activities are the basis of the following generalizations about community values:

Importance of Security and Community Status - Because year-to-year variations of 6 or 8 inches of rainfall may make the difference between good crops and total failure, the people are "security conscious". Good land, well-adjusted farm organization and good farming techniques are considered the best assurance of security. By his labor a man imparts a portion of his life to the soil, and he is deeply attached to the land. Status is not based exclusively on economic considerations, but depends upon practical skills, initiative, conservative behavior, and broad democratic attitudes.

Importance of Home Relations - Each family is a social and a work unit. Members must do their share of the work or be considered lazy. This results in close psychological integration of the family. It is evidenced in family trips to town, family church attendance, etc; it is reflected in frequent gatherings of larger family groups, in partnerships between father and son, and in the taking over of the father's farm or ranch by the young people,

Importance of Religion - There is little of the puritan or pietist conception of religion, but neither is secularization much in evidence. The people believe in organized religion and in a religious interpretation of life. Ninety-six percent of the sample families took part in some church activity.

Importance of Neighborliness - Neighborhood visiting, exchange of work and neighborhood group activities are very common; neighborliness and hospitality are thought of as important virtues. Mutual aid and cooperation with families on adjoining land are regarded as moral duties. Good neighborliness flows rather freely across nationality, economic, and denominational lines. In this way people compensate for a lack of certain other outlets, much as people on shipboard discard social inhibitions and fraternize more freely with strangers.

Importance of Education for Living - Indifference to "book learning" is not as common as formerly and people are not satisfied with having their children learn only the three R's. Families outside the organized high-school district go to considerable expense to board their young people in town. County and village schools have activities which help to prepare the youth for living and for citizenship. Many adults meet regularly to discuss and study rural problems. A large majority of the young people are now going through high school.



Importance of Good Citizenship - Most of the people are aware of the duties as well as the rights of citizenship. They believe in, (1) right conduct of personal affairs and community relations and (2) active participation in local, State, and National politics. They are relatively free from provincialism, and keep up to date on current events and issues.

Importance of Personal Industry - A loafer is about the lowest form of life to these rugged and independent people. The frontier tradition of hard work as a prerequisite to some measure of security is a basic element in their attitudes. They include mental effort in hard work, and have high respect for good management.

Importance of a Rural Culture - Urbanization has not progressed as far as in older and more intensive settlements. It has been retarded by the great distances, the drought, and the depression. Science and tradition are somewhat in conflict, and certain philosophic or religious views about the purposes and values of life influence the functioning of scientific knowledge. Customs and attitudes indicate a tendency toward a modern agrarianism.

#### The Ryder Community in Wartime

Effects of the War on the Community - How much has World War II been felt in this small rural community in the Great Northwest? Outwardly there is little evidence of the great struggle in which it has a part, but the community has felt the impact of the war in many ways. Most people have to plan their work carefully, economize time, and work longer hours; they have less leisure for recreation. As they are close to the basic food supply they have felt no critical food shortages. War requirements have called for only minor, if perhaps annoying adjustments at the table. Restrictions on farm machinery, supplies, and transportation have created many problems for the farmers and have affected most of the business firms. A general shortage of labor has been felt especially in seasonal farm work. With some important exceptions real incomes have increased through wartime demand for farm products and favorable crop years. These affect some village families, but not all. The real income of the community as a whole is probably somewhat above the pre-war level. More intensive use of labor is, of course, one reason for the higher farm income.

The trend of the population since 1930 has been downward, with a decline of 26 percent from 1930 to 1940. This decline has continued according to data obtained in the survey, but at a slower rate. The 1930 to 1940 decline was entirely in the rural farm population, (31 percent); the village population increased very slightly during the decade. The proportion of total population under 15 years of age was lower in the Ryder Community than the average for North Dakota or for Ward and McLean Counties. There was a notable sex imbalance in the community, the ratio being 77 females to 100 males; in the farm population the ratio was 73. Age groups most affected are those from 15 to 44 and 55 and over. War has temporarily modified this lack of balance in the younger group.



Vital statistics are not available for the Ryder community but data for the two counties in which the community lies may have some significance. The average birth rate per 1,000 population, in Ward and McLean Counties increased 17 percent during the past 2 years. For the rural population (excluding the city of Minot) it increased 11 percent. But the composition of the population has changed. A decline in marriages in 1942 and 1943 is expected to result in a decline in the 1944 and 1945 birthrate. Marriages in the two counties declined about 38 percent, reaching approximately the rate that prevailed before 1940. Death rates in these counties increased 18 percent from 1940 to 1943 (North Dakota showed an increase of 15 percent). Population composition again was an important factor.

Most of the families have depended upon Minot for shopping, for many years. To a lesser extent the people in the southern part of the community have shopped in Garrison, a town of 1,200 population. On such trips the motion-picture houses, recreation places, cafes, and bars are sometimes patronized. Pre-war habits of rather frequent trips to Minot for business and relaxation, and wartime needs for machinery repairs and supplies (wherever these can be obtained) seem to add up to approximately the same pattern of contacts. Until the autumn of 1943, Ryder had a doctor; after he left the community has been dependent upon doctors in Minot or other towns. Only one Ryder store (hardware) has been closed - the proprietor expected to enter the armed forces. A tailor shop was closed for the duration, when the proprietor went away for war work. The weekly paper was discontinued, in 1943, and moving-picture shows are no longer offered regularly. Most of the farm families buy their groceries in Ryder where they also patronize elevators, creamery, and gas and oil establishment and send their children to high school. Many attend church in the village. Most of them buy their clothing in Minot, and other services are obtained in various communities. About half of the farmers buy their hardware and machinery in Ryder, and 3 out of 4 who buy feed or fertilizer buy there. In general, the community seems to have about the same service contacts as before the war. More go to Ryder to dances, but fewer go there to see moving pictures.

Of the 25 organizations in the Ryder Community, most are carrying on with little change. In a few cases adjustments have been necessary because of war conditions. Memberships have changed but little, as persons in the armed forces and the few others who have gone elsewhere to work usually continue as members; attendance has not changed materially. The absence of the young men has affected the activities of some organizations.

The two types of local organizations which are most significant from the standpoint of participation, are the churches and the Farmer's Union neighborhood locals. More than 7 in 10 of the families are affiliated with a local church, and other families take part in one or more activities of these groups. Church attendance at worship services has not been much changed nor have the average number of individual family contacts per month, with the church groups. Almost the same proportion of the families of the community belong to a Farmer's Union Local as belong to a church group. Their regular meetings are well sustained; family contacts in the Locals average about the same as in the pre-war period.



Extension Homemaker's Clubs are affected by wartime travel restrictions and the fact that farm women are more busy. Training meetings for leaders cannot be held as frequently and attendance at regular meetings is often difficult for scattered members. 4-H work is harder to carry on because farm youth are busy on the farms and leaders have less time, but it has been remarkably successful. One Homemaker's club is at present inactive.

The two lodges have their regular meetings and report only slight decline in attendance. The American Legion and Auxiliary are also meeting regularly, with good interest because of war work and war programs. A Women's study club, in the village, follows a program of war-time topics and has had no decline in interest or attendance. The small commercial club in Ryder does not now have regular meetings because some of the young active business men have gone to war.

Enrollment in the rural schools and in the elementary grades in the village has been going down steadily for several years. Finding teachers for these rural schools has been a problem for 2 years, and boards have resorted to some emergency certificates. The village schools carry on a variety of extra-curricular programs; they have commercial courses and pre-flight orientation, and there are special war programs in the schools.

Informal association and cooperation are traditional, and family visiting has always been common. Farmers in the community report considerable exchange of work and most of them believe this has not changed much since the immediate pre-war period. About one in four estimate that they exchanged less in 1943 than in 1940; the same proportion exchanged more. Most of the present exchange is in threshing and haying, but some farmers report 20 to 30 individual exchanges with the five neighbors listed as exchanging most work with them.

Lending and borrowing machinery and equipment is practiced to a limited extent, and labor is sometimes exchanged for the use of machinery. There is some neighborhood exchange and accomodation for trips to town, transporting of school children and other errands, among farm families, and this is thought to have increased during the war.

The economic situation of individual farm families and business firms is beset by many hazards, and sometimes changes rapidly. Stern realities of the agricultural hazards in the area were dramatized in what this locality calls the "threadbare thirties". A characteristic optimism of the farm people was severely tested by successive crop failures, after a long period of low farm prices. Farming was unprofitable for several years, and farm tenancy and mortgage foreclosure mounted. Then came the relatively favorable years - 1939 to 1944. Payment in full for a good farm, with a single year's crop, was not unknown. A tenant in the Ryder community, in paying the landlord's share of the 1943 crop (one-fourth), was reminded that 2 years ago he had a chance to buy the whole improved farm for less than the amount of this check. Many tenants have bought farms during the last 3 or 4 years and owners have bought additional land as an investment or to make their units more stable. War-time demands for farm products have thus been a factor in the shift toward operator ownership.



Twenty-one farm operators have moved off farms in the community since 1940 - 10 retired, 5 moved to farms in other communities, 2 went into war work, 2 went into nonagricultural work. One farmer died, and information was not available for another. Fourteen of these operators were owners, and 7 were tenants. Twelve operators started farming in the community during this period - 6 came from farms in other communities, 4 were new farmers, 1 was a professional man, and 1 was from a partnership. Six of the 12 operators bought farms and 5 rented; information was not obtained on one new farmer. The difference between the number coming in, and the number going out of agriculture, represents the establishment of larger farms. Information about the increase in size of farms was not obtained for all operators, but 34 selected at random may indicate what changes were made. Fourteen, or about 40 percent, increased their combined acreage more than 5,000 acres - an average of 365 acres. Of this additional land, 4,000 acres was bought by the operators. Only one reduced his unit - by relinquishing 320 acres of rented land. Good crops and wartime demand have combined to increase the income of farmers decidedly and to encourage them to expand, in many cases by buying additional land.

New leaders have come to the fore in the community organizations during the war, but responsibility is generally given to leaders in the various groups and to key people who have had experience with organized community activities. Coordination between organizations is informal. The same people are involved, to a large extent, and this face-to-face acquaintance of leaders and families helps to integrate the community. Leadership is about as before the war, but people have been drawn closer together by solicitude for the young people who are in the service and by the common war effort.

Organized War Activities - Information about production goals and rationing of machinery has been distributed by County AAA and OPA through community committees, newspapers, and the radio. County Extension Services give information on farm practices, using individual or group contacts as well as general letters, radio and newspapers.

Information about war activities was thus carried to families and individuals through several established organizations, as well as through new channels. Community action was informally organized in many of the programs, with different groups participating. In the three types of salvage drives 80 percent reported receiving information from 2, 3, 4 or 5 sources; in the war loans 65 percent received information from 2 or more sources; in 3 war fund drives the average receiving information from 2 or more sources was 55 percent of all families participating. There were probably other unidentified channels of information and it is unlikely that any member of a household could evaluate the various sources of information for the whole family. Individual leaders were second in importance in all programs, with organized groups and neighbors less important. Most of the individual leaders were Neighborhood War Service Leaders of the County Agricultural Extension organization.

Educational material came from several sources. The Extension Service was reported as most important by the largest number of families, and radio and newspapers came next.



County committees responsible for specific war-related activities and the County Agricultural Extension Service helped to coordinate the local leaders and groups. The latter made use of organized Extension groups and other organizations as well as the Neighborhood War Service Leaders appointed in 1942. Working relationships between local groups were often informal, and informal groups and individual citizens sometimes played important parts. Most programs of the Extension Service and other agricultural agencies were adjusted to the war effort of rural people, and the local leaders and groups have apparently made good use of these facilities.

Local religious, educational, and social organizations have helped emphasize the importance of the war programs. This contribution is difficult to measure. An example of the way the organizations respond to the war is furnished by one church in Ryder. A weekly mimeographed letter written by a special committee, and another by the minister, are mailed to those in the armed forces (on Easter Sunday in 1944 the church service flag held 40 stars). Packages are sent to them, from time to time. Letters received from them are read at the regular worship service. In every service a prayer hymn, written by an English parent of a soldier, is sung by the congregation. The sincerity is very real and it is difficult to estimate the significance of this bond between the soldier, sailor, or marine, and the folks at home, both for him and for them.

The rural schools have carried several war programs. Successful scrap metal drives have been made by school children. Some teachers have had part in bond drives and all have sold war savings stamps. They have helped in Red Cross drives, community chest and USO campaigns. The aggregate direct results of such activities have been considerable, and they give the pupils a sense of participation and responsibility. The schools in the village of Ryder have taken active part in bond drives, stamp sales, and several salvage drives. During the scrap iron drives high school boys were excused from classes to help with the collection. The Ryder schools have sponsored 3 immunizations for school and preschool children, and the Patch test was administered to high school pupils in 1943.

Information about the war-time programs came to the Farmer's Union Locals from the county organization, from the Extension Service, AAA and War Boards. These jobs were discussed by the people and leaders and families took part. Two of the Locals have recently been working on the establishment of a soil conservation district, and all have close working relations with other organizations and with county agencies. Because of the high percentage of farm people belonging, the Locals are sensitive to the problems and needs of the community, and play an important educational role for both adults and rural youth.

Meetings of the Ryder community club have not been regular, and the club has been rather loosely organized the past 2 years. The County Defense Council suggested organization of a local community council, but this has not yet materialized. Business men have worked together informally on jobs that needed to be done. They have taken part individually and collectively in war-time drives, and one of the businessmen has served as chairman of war loan campaigns and other drives.



In addition to their study projects the Homemaker's clubs sponsored or took part in a variety of community and war-time activities including one or more of the following: immunization clinics for school and pre-school age groups, home nursing, group purchase of war bonds, cash donations to Red Cross, Red Cross sewing and knitting, donations to a children's home, study of alien Relocation Centers, donations to USO. They sponsored first aid training, and the victory garden program; they sent letters and packages to men and women in the armed forces, took part in the March of Dimes, Russian Relief, Salvation Army, and other activities. Nonmembers help in some of these club projects. Many of the members of the clubs also served as Neighborhood Leaders, assisting with Extension service jobs in their own neighborhoods. As an example of the kind of work done by 4-H clubs last year, one of the 4-H girls won a war bond for an outstanding victory garden. A visit to the exhibits at one of the State Fairs shows that 4-H work has been a significant war-time program.

Activities have been sponsored by the American Legion Post and the Women's Auxiliary as practical community and wartime programs. The Legion Post sponsors a baseball team, participates in the "Boy's State" programs, (last year sending a local boy to the State meeting) made school awards for scholarship and citizenship, held parties for inductees, etc. Activities of the Women's Auxiliary included donations of money and cigarettes to the Veterans Hospital, sending Christmas boxes to those in the armed forces, helping sick veterans and their families, making donations to Red Cross and USO, and taking part in the "Boy's State" program.

In most cases the war activities are highly personal, being related to the young people from the community who are serving their country. Many families know them all personally and feel a deep interest in their welfare. This solicitude of the community is considered to have a moral value for those who are fighting - a sort of spiritual "defense in depth" for the fighting men. Moreover, the whole community shares in the anxiety and sorrow of families whose sons have been wounded, imprisoned, or killed in action. Such community participation in the war, in small rural communities, is highly significant to the Nation.

#### Family and Neighborhood Life in Wartime - Effects On Family Organization and Participation

Family and neighborhood life in this community have some of the aspects of "the clock in the thunderstorm"; behavior patterns show a notable constancy. The significance of this characteristic should not be underestimated. The people are accustomed to making frequent adjustments and improvising to meet changing situations. This has an important part in the basic stability of family and neighborhood life in the Ryder community in wartime. In interpreting the effects of the war on family and neighborhood life, it is essential to recognize this basic quality.



The men who have joined the armed forces from the 51 sample families range in age from 16 to 30. Only 1 is under 20; 8 others are under 25; and 4 are over 25. Three families sent 2 sons each into the armed services and 7 others sent 1 each. These families all had one or two other sons between 14 and 28 years old at home at the time of the survey. The heads of these families range from 45 to 68 years, only 3 being under 60. Thus the effective labor force on these farms was reduced at least one-third, depending somewhat on the age of the head. Young men who went into military service were not from the smaller farms. But apparently only a few farmers and ranchers in the community were obliged to reduce operations. Other family labor and longer work days did the job. Between 1940 and the spring of 1944 two other male members of the sample families, 18 to 24 years of age, left home. Thus the male children leaving the farms and ranches during this period average almost 3 for every 10 farm families, approximating one-third of the manpower in 30 percent of the farm-family units. Most families had larger incomes in 1943 than in 1940 - 44 out of 51 report higher incomes, 3 report lower incomes, and 4 report no change. Village and farm families were not far apart in this respect. The increases are partly due to war time demand for agricultural products and partly to good crops. The extent to which estimates represent real income is uncertain. Price changes and income tax are thought to have been considered, and the estimated increase may approximate increases in real income in most cases. Incomes in 1940 were moderately good; yet estimated increases range from 5 percent to 125 percent. Estimated percentage increases from 1940 to 1943 are as follows:

100 percent or more increases	- 3 families
50 - 99 percent increases	- 5 families
40 - 49 percent increases	- 4 families
30 - 39 percent increases	- 8 families
20 - 29 percent increases	- 16 families
10 - 19 percent increases	- 7 families
Less than 10 percent increases	- 1 family
Same as 1940	- 4 families
Less than 1940	- 3 families

Some farmers have bought and paid for farms and many others have invested substantially in war bonds, indicating available investment funds. Much of the living on farms is from home-produced food, especially among the farm people. No attempt was made to learn the value of all home-produced food or the different kinds of food produced in field, lot, and garden. General estimates were obtained regarding what proportion of meats and vegetables for table use were home produced. Twenty-six out of 35 farm and ranch families produced all meats, and 8 produced about three-fourths. Even village families produced one-fourth to three-fourths of their meat, in several cases. Twenty-nine out of 51 families grew all their vegetables, and little difference is shown between village and farm families. Only 3 families report producing as little as one-fourth of their vegetables. Proportions of these foods produced



at home were as follows:

MEATS

	<u>1943</u>	<u>1940</u>
100 percent	26 families	26 families
75 percent	9 families	6 families
50 percent	3 families	5 families
25 percent	3 families	4 families
None	10 families	10 families

VEGETABLES

100 percent	27 families	29 families
75 percent	17 families	18 families
50 percent	2 families	3 families
25 percent	4 families	1 family
None	1 family	0 families

No significant difference can be seen between 1940 and 1943; the latter was a favorable year and some families report a greater-than-normal surplus of vegetables.

Wartime changes in the activity of these families in programs of formal organizations are negligible. Changes in age of children and youth and of the heads of the families, health, economic and psychological factors, have their influence. Comparison of 1943 with 1940 shows practically only the changes due to the family life cycle of other normal social factors. Averaging the church activities in which these families took part, for example, 86 percent was the same as before the war. Activity in Farmer's Union Locals was 89 percent constant. Some took more part, whereas others took less, in both church and Farmer's Union. Activities sponsored by schools, American Legion, Lodge, Extension workers and other formal activities show stable participation.

Participation in informal activities - such as clubs, parties, moving pictures, dances - has not changed materially. Less than half the families reported taking part in any of these activities, and a majority of these thought they took about the same part as before. A few more reported increased participation than a decrease. The 16 families reporting attendance at picture shows averaged 10 a year; 9 families attending dances averaged 9 a year; and 21 attending parties or neighborhood clubs averaged 9 a year; thus these activities were relatively unimportant among these families compared with organized group activities and informal visiting.

Family visiting was slightly less the last year than in 1940. Fifty percent of the families estimated that visiting has not changed; 38 percent estimated less; 11 percent estimated more. But family visiting during 1943 was considerable. To give a picture of the visiting patterns, 255 families were



listed by the 51 sample families. Estimated average number of visits by reporting families to each listed family was 23 a year, or about 2 per month - usually rather brief and informal visits of individuals to nearby neighbors, but frequently family visits. Fifty-two percent of the listed families lived less than 2 miles away; 33 percent lived 2 to 4 miles away. In this sparsely settled area these distances represent approximately the miles to the nearest neighbors. 21 percent of the listed families were related to the reporting families.

A majority of the families formerly made trips to other points; some at a considerable distance. Thirty-two families reported on such travel before the war. 63 percent made trips to visit friends or relatives from 1939 to 1941, averaging about 5 per family. Fifty-four of the 81 trips were less than 100 miles, but 14 were to points 400 to 1,000 miles away. Twelve of the families (about one-third of those reporting) had travelled for recreation to points at some distance. Such trips averaged about 10 for each family traveling for recreation during 1939-41. Most were to points less than 100 miles away, but some were several hundred miles - three trips were to points 2,000 miles distant. Such long trips have been mostly discontinued during the war. Trips of 40 to 60 miles, occasionally taken, usually combine business and pleasure.

Face-to-face meeting is the most characteristic of neighborhood groups but here they are frequently community-wide, especially in town-country relationships. Through service contacts and organized group activities, farm and village families are often closely associated. In the Ryder community most of the intra-community contacts can be regarded as primary, and as relatively stable during the war. Ryder is one of several rural villages in the larger Minot service area. Distance, highways, available services and purchasing power, as well as the culture of the area, are factors in the secondary contacts, as contrasted with contacts within rural neighborhoods and in the village of Ryder. Fourteen of the most common services were studied. They are not all comparable and do not represent equal intensity of contacts but they indicate something about the community integration. Average dependence of the sample families upon Ryder for groceries, for example, is 83 percent. Ryder, Ryder and Minot, Ryder and Roseglen, or Ryder and Garrison account for most of the groceries. Ryder gets the major part of this trade where Minot, Roseglen or Garrison is included with Ryder. About 95 percent depend upon Ryder exclusively for elevator, oil and gas, and creamery. Giving equal weight to all services, about 61 percent of all contacts for any of the services are with Ryder. Seventy-two percent are with Ryder or with Ryder and Minot. Some of the 14 service contacts including church, Extension, Farmer's Union, groceries and other services are, of course, within the community area but outside of the village of Ryder. A slight change from 1930 and 1935 can be noted, partly because of improved highways.

Commercialized recreation has never been very important as the community is too small to support it well. Nearly all programs make provision, consciously or unconsciously, for sociability. Much of the sociability is connected with necessary trips to town, or with farm work and the exchange of work or equipment.

Only about two-fifths of the families report attending motion pictures outside of the community during the year - about the same number as report attending any pictures. The recreational pattern is much as before the war, but when Ryder had regular picture shows, attendance in the village was more frequent.

The traditional family farm-and-home ways of work are mostly unchanged, except the young members of the family now do more work, and the housewives are more likely to be doing many kinds of work outside the home. The farm is generally considered a family enterprise. It takes long hours to get the work done, and slack periods are now few and short - the usual seasonal intervals of relative leisure are substantially reduced.

With sons and neighbor's sons in lands scattered over the globe, there is naturally a real sense of participation in the war effort and an interest in the issues of the war. If the concept of the world as a community in war and peace is still somewhat vague at present, there is a new awareness of the larger world and of their relationship to it.



# A P P E N D I X

Table 1. Percentage distribution of the rural population in the Ryder Community compared with McLean and Ward Counties, North Dakota and the United States - 1940 Census

	<u>Under 15 years</u>	<u>15-44 years</u>	<u>45-64 years</u>	<u>65 and over</u>
Ryder Community	28.7	44.5	21.1	5.6
Farm	29.7	43.7	21.4	5.1
Nonfarm	26.1	46.2	20.5	7.0
McLean Co. Rural	31.7	44.5	18.2	5.4
Farm	32.4	44.8	18.4	4.2
Nonfarm	30.6	44.1	17.9	7.3
Ward Co. Rural	30.3	44.0	18.7	7.4
Farm	30.2	44.3	19.0	6.4
Nonfarm	30.4	43.5	18.0	8.0
No. Dak. Rural	30.8	44.8	18.1	6.7
Farm	32.1	44.9	17.9	4.9
Nonfarm	28.6	44.6	18.2	8.5
U. S. Rural	29.8	45.4	18.0	6.9
Farm	31.6	43.5	19.2	6.5
Nonfarm	27.3	47.2	17.3	7.2

Table 2.- Length of residence in county, community and in neighborhood - 51 sample families

<u>County</u>	40 years or more	7 families
	30 to 39 years	18 families
	20 to 29 years	12 families
	10 to 19 years	4 families
	Less than 10 years	10 families
<u>Community</u>	40 years or more	7 families
	30 to 39 years	17 families
	20 to 29 years	13 families
	10 to 19 years	4 families
	Less than 10 years	10 families
<u>Neighborhood</u>	40 years or more	7 families
	30 to 39 years	10 families
	20 to 29 years	13 families
	10 to 19 years	4 families
	Less than 10 years	12 families





Table 3. - Vital statistics McLean and Ward Counties  
and North Dakota

County and State data	Immediate Pre-war and war years			
	1940	1941	1942	1943
<u>McLean County</u>				
Birthrate per 1,000	22.3	24.5	23.2	27.2
Marriages per 1,000	6.8	6.7	5.4	5.2
Death rate per 1,000	8.4	8.5	7.6	10.3
<u>Ward County</u>				
Birthrate per 1,000				
Rural farm and nonfarm	23.3	22.3	24.3	24.0
Minot City	19.9	21.6	26.4	27.0
Total rural & urban	21.5	21.9	25.5	25.5
Marriages per 1,000	8.0	7.5	5.1	5.7
Death rate per 1,000	9.1	8.2	8.4	11.1
<u>North Dakota</u>				
Birthrates per 1,000	21.1	21.3	23.0	25.6
Marriages per 1,000	6.5	6.5	5.2	5.6
Death rate per 1,000	8.2	8.7	8.3	9.6

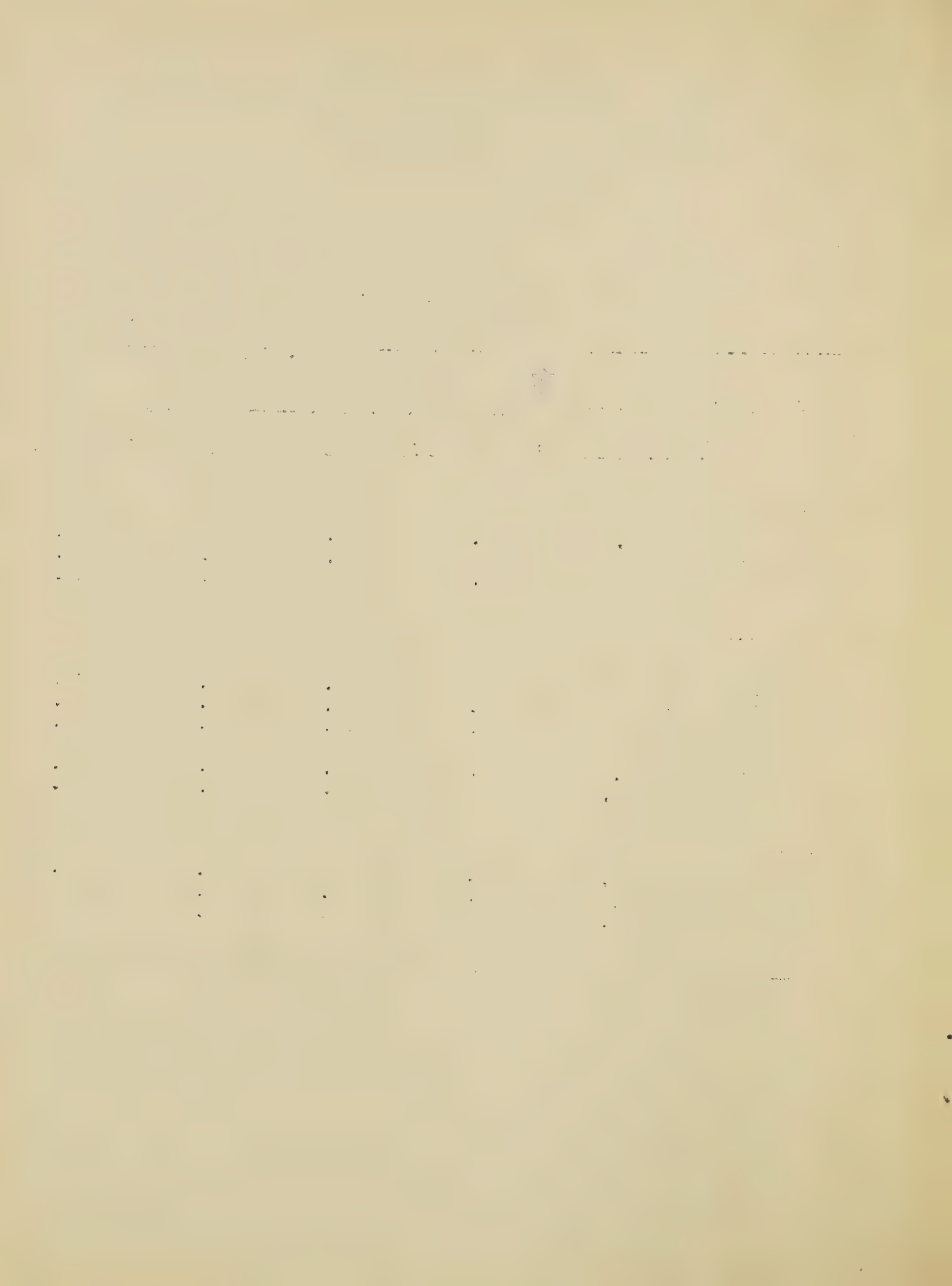




Table 4. - General social data about 51 sample families

	:	:	
	:	:	
	:	:	
	:	:	
Average length of residence of families in community (in years)	24.7	23.2	<u>1/</u>
Average number of moves per family the past 10 years	.353	- -	
Average size of family	4.1	4.2	<u>1/</u>
Average number years school grades completed by heads	9.1	9.0	<u>1/</u>
Average number per family in armed forces	.25	0	
Average number per family engaged in war work	.03	0	
Average proportion of meat produced in	68.6	71.7	<u>1/</u>
Average proportion of vegetables produced in	86.8	86.4	<u>1/</u>

1/ 46 families residing in community in 1940 as well as in 1944.





Table 5 - Service patterns as indicated by 51 sample families

Service Patterns	Inside Community				Outside Community			
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Percent of services received inside and outside community	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	3
	4	0	5	0	4	0	5	0
Groceries	82.7	81.4	86.0	87.8	17.3	18.6	14.0	12.2
Clothing	16.1	16.4	27.2	27.2	83.9	83.6	72.8	72.8
Hardware & machinery	48.2	50.9	61.8	66.8	51.8	49.1	38.2	33.2
Feed, Seed, fertilizer	86.4	86.4	84.7	88.9	13.6	13.6	15.3	11.1
Physician	40.8	61.6	67.1	66.2	59.2	38.4	32.9	33.8
High School	91.7	94.7	93.3	93.3	8.3	5.3	6.7	6.7
Church <u>1/</u>	70.8	70.0	71.8	71.8	29.2	30.0	28.2	28.2
Movies	33.0	43.9	42.6	42.6	67.0	56.1	57.4	57.4
Dances	59.3	56.7	56.7	52.7	40.7	43.3	43.3	47.3
Extension Service and 4-H Club <u>1/</u>	41.7	38.5	55.6	55.6	58.3	61.5	44.4	44.4
Farm Organization <u>1/</u>	45.7	44.0	52.6	52.9	54.3	56.0	47.4	47.1
Elevator, oil and gas	97.8	97.8	100.0	100.0	2.2	2.2	0	0
Dairy	90.5	90.5	-	-	9.5	9.5	-	-

1/ Read "In village" and "outside village" instead of inside community and outside community.





Table 6 - Visiting and exchange of labor - 51 sample families 1/

Average number of times during the past twelve months that one or more members of the family	:	Average number
	:	
Visited another family		22
Was visited at home		22
Exchanged labor		12

1/ Five specific neighbor families with whom they had most contact were listed by each sample family, and recorded data are for these listed families only.

Table 7. Percentage comparison of visiting and exchange of work and of machinery - 51 sample families

Family participation	:				:		
	:	Before the war			:	15 - 20	
	:	(1940)			:	years ago	
	:				:		
	:	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-	Per-
	:	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent	cent
	:	More.	Same.	Less.	More	Same	Less
Were home visits in 1944		10	43	47	29	19	52
Was work exchanged in 1944		31	48	21	8	12	81
Were loans and borrowing in 1944		13	53	34	0	29	71





Table 8 - Formal participation - 51 Sample families

Formal Organizations of the Community	:	:	:	:	1944 compared with 1940 (given percent)		
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	: More: 1/3	: Loss: None:	:	:	:	:	:
	: than : to	: than:	:	:	: More	: Same	: Loss
	: 2/3 : 2/3	: 1/3 :	:	:	:	:	:
Church, Worship service, adults	58.3	29.2	12.5	-	12.2	77.6	10.2
Church, Sunday School, Adults	69.2	26.9	6.9	-	3.7	89.2	7.1
Church, Ladies Benevolent Soc.	64.7	23.4	11.9	-	11.8	88.2	-
Church, Young Peoples Org.	60.	33.3	6.7	-	-	100.0	-
School, P.T.A.	0	25.6	74.4	-	0	100.0	0
School, Clubs & Societies	-	-	-	-	6.9	82.8	10.3
4-H Clubs	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
Women's or Mother's Clubs	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
American Legion	-	100.	-	-	-	100.0	-
Extension Service - Women	12.5	12.5	75.	-	-	100.0	-
Lodges - Men	-	25.	75.	-	25.	75	-
Lodges - Women	-	28.8	71.2	-	14.3	85.7	-
Farmers' Union	20.0	16.7	63.3	-	6.7	83.3	10.

Table 9 - Informal participation - 51 sample families

Informal Activities	:	:	Average number of:		This year compared with 1940		
	:	:	times parti-		:	:	:
	:	:	cipated in		:	:	:
	:	:	1943		:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	: More	: Same	: Less
Attendance at school programs by families	56.9		5.3		6.9	82.8	10.3
Neighborhood clubs parties affairs by adults	41.2		8.6		20.0	75.0	5.0
Dances by adults	17.6		9.0		-	80.0	20.0
Movies by families	31.4		8.9		16.7	66.7	16.7





Table 10. - Churches in the Ryder Community

Characteristics of Churches	: : 1944	: : 1940	: : 1935	: : 1930
Number of churches by sects:				
Lutherans	3	3	3	3
Presbyterian	2	2	2	2
Catholic	1	1	1	1
Holiness	1	1	1	1
Number with resident pastor <u>1/</u>	5	5	5	5
Number without resident pastor <u>1/</u>	2	2	2	2
Number of churches with full-time pastor	0	0	0	0
Average number of Sundays per month worship services were held	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Value of church property	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Average amount contributed yearly to pastor's salary	\$675.	\$650.	\$650.	\$650.
Average Amount of church budget	921	920.	920.	920.
Number of formal organizations or activities sponsored by the churches in the community	22	20		
Number of non-sponsored meetings held in churches	30	30		
Total attendance	500	500		
Village	200	200		
Open-country	300	300		
Number of non-church organizations using the church as a regular meeting place	3	3		
Number of activities sponsored by the churches for the entire community	12	12		

1/ Pastors serve "yoked" churches.





Table 11. - Membership and attendance of churches in Rydor Community

Community	: 1944	: 1940	: 1935 <u>1/</u>	: 1930 <u>1/</u>
Village Centered Churches (5)				
Total membership	461	489	489	489
Average Attendance	355	346	346	346
A. Village				
Membership	205	202	202	202
Attendance	164	153	153	153
Percent attendance	80.0	75.4	75.4	75.4
B. Open Country				
Membership	256	284	284	284
Attendance	191	193	193	193
Percent attendance	74.6	67.9	67.9	67.9
Open Country Churches (2)				
Total membership	240	241	241	241
Average Attendance	170	185	185	185
Percent attendance	70.8	76.7	76.7	76.7

1/ Estimated by local leaders.

Table 12. - Participation in different types of church activities

	: No.	: Total	: Average	:
	: Churches	: Membership	: Meetings	: Average
	: having	:	: year	: Attendance
Sunday Schools	6	250	41	29
Young People's Societies Sr.	2	200	12	95
Young People's Societies Jr.	1	70	12	40
Lutheran Daughters	1	25	24	25
Ladies Aid	6	210	18	32
Missionary Society	1	70	52	40
Men's Chorus	1	20	52	20
Ladies' Choir	1	10	52	10
Young People's Bible Class	1	20	52	20
Men's Brotherhood	1	80	6	60
Junior Choir	1	15	52	15



Table 13. - Schools in the Ryder Community

	: : 1943-1944 : :	: : 1940-1941 : :	: : 1935-1936 : :	: : 1930-1931 : :
Number of grade schools in the community	13	14	17	19
Number of combination high school and grade schools	1 <u>1/</u>	1	1	1
Number of high school teachers	4	4	4	4
Male	2	2	2	2
Female	2	2	2	2
Number of teachers	19	21	23	26
Ratio of teachers to pupils	16.4	18.5	22.0	26.0
Number of teachers with emergency certificates	3	1	0	0
Number of months in school year	9	9	9	9

1/ Ryder Special District (Includes village and farm area.)

Table 14. - Enrollment in the schools in the  
Ryder Community

	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	One-room	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	No:	country	:	Village grade	:	Village H. S.	:	Total
	:	:	schools	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	No:	Fam's	:	From	:	From	:	From
	:	:	;reprstd	:	Country	:	Village	:	Country
	:	:		:	Country	:	Village	:	Country
<hr/>									
<u>1943 - 1944</u>									
Total Enrollment	13	119	64	14	60	63	34	196	94
<u>1940 - 1941</u>									
Total Enrollment	14	141	78	15	92	65	15	221	107
<u>1935 - 1936</u>									
Total Enrollment	17	199	96	20	91	76	30	275	121
<u>1930 - 1931</u>									
Total Enrollment	19	289	125	48	73	49	40	386	113





Table 15. - Social and Economic Organizations

Cumulative membership and attendance	: 1944 - 1945	: 1940 - 1941 <u>1/</u>
Total number of organizations	17	17
Total membership in the community	544	551
Adult	460	451
Male	179	252
Female	221	274
Youth (under 20 years of age)	84	100
Male	57	53
Female	32	47
Total number of meetings held	241	229
Average attendance at regular meetings	463	450

1/ Estimate

Table 16. - War-related program of social and economic organization

War-related programs	: 1944	: 1940
Pre-war organizations	18	18
Number of activities the organizations sponsored or participated in <u>1/</u>	37	-
War-created organizations	0	-
Number of activities the organizations sponsored or participated in	-	-
Number of organizations which sponsored activities for the entire community	7	-

1/ Cumulative.





Table 17. - Participation in war related activities and source of information - 51 sample families

Activities	Families			Kind of			Source of information on program										
	Number	Percent	Participating	Attention	Service	Donation	News					Special					
							Radio	Other	paper	Thru group	Meetings	From	Individuals	Neighbors	Other		
War - related																	

Table 18. - Sources of educational material on selected war programs - 51 sample families

	Estimated importance of various sources of information														
	Extension Service:					Newspapers			Radio			AAA		Other	
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Victory gardens	19	5	9	2	6	9	18	19	1	-	-	-	8	7	3
Canning etc.															
Nutrition	18	4	3	-	4	5	11	17	1	-	-	-	12	3	3
Planning and															
Producing food	15	7	10	-	-	2	3	4	4	7	10	1	5	3	4

Journal of the  
Society of the  
Sisters of the  
Holy Spirit

1860

March 1st

Arrived at  
St. Louis

Left at 10:00 AM  
for St. Louis

Arrived at 10:00 PM  
at St. Louis

Left at 10:00 AM  
for St. Louis

1861

March 1st

Arrived at  
St. Louis

Left at 10:00 AM  
for St. Louis

Arrived at 10:00 PM  
at St. Louis

Left at 10:00 AM  
for St. Louis

Arrived at 10:00 PM  
at St. Louis

Left at 10:00 AM  
for St. Louis

Arrived at 10:00 PM  
at St. Louis

Left at 10:00 AM  
for St. Louis

Arrived at 10:00 PM  
at St. Louis

Left at 10:00 AM  
for St. Louis

Arrived at 10:00 PM  
at St. Louis